

AN EXPLANATORY
ACCOUNT
OF THE
NATURE and BUSINESS

Of the several
OFFICES, POSTS, EMPLOYMENTS,
and **PLACES of TRUST** in this King-
dom; as well **ECCLESIASTICAL,** as
CIVIL and MILITARY:

But more especially of those that bear any **RELATION**
to the

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
English Government.

Alphabetically digested.

L O N D O N:

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*An Explanatory Account of the
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A.

Administratoꝝ, is he that hath the Goods of a Man dying *intestate*, committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the same whensoever the Ordinary pleases to call him thereto. His Office and Duty is the same with that of an *Executor*, as to the Burial of the Deceased and Payment of Funeral Charges, the making an Inventory of his Goods and Chattels, the Payment of Debts, and the passing of an Account.

Admiral, The *Lord High Admiral of England*, is the General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Marine Forces; and is the last *Great Officer of the Crown*. To him is entrusted, the Management of the *King's Navy*, with Power of Decision in all Cases Maritime, both Civil and Criminal, of all Offences committed or done upon the Sea or Sea-Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea: He hath Power to Commissionate a *Vice-Admiral* and *Rear-Admiral*; and all *Sea-Captains*; all

B

Deputies

Deputies for particular Coasts; Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; Commissioners or Judges for exercising Justice in the High Court of Admiralty, to imprison, release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to confer the Honour of Knighthood on such Persons, as by their Valour and Courage shall deserve it at Sea.

To him belongs both by Law and by Custom, all Penalties and Amerciaments of all Transgressors at Sea, and all other Places, whereto his Power extends; also the Goods of Pyrates, Felons, or Capital Faulters, condemned, outlawed, or horned: Moreover all Waifs, stray Goods, Wrecks at Sea, Deodands, a Share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon, Flotsen and Jetson*, (as the Lawyers term it,) that is, Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast by the Waves of the Sea upon the Shore, not granted to Lords of Manors adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes, as Sea-Hogs, and other Fishes of extraordinary Bigness, called Royal Fishes, excepting only Whales and Sturgeons.

The *Lord High Admiral of England* doth by vertue of his Place appoint in divers Parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals, by Patent under the Great Seal of the *High Court of Admiralty*. These *Vice-Admirals* as Judges, do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs within their several Limits; and in Case any Person be aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the Force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

Admiralty Court. For transacting of Maritime Affairs the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the King's, as it doth in all Common Law Courts: In this Court, usually called the Court of Admiralty, he hath a Lieutenant, called Judge of the Admiralty, who is usually some learned Doctor in the Civil Law.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, are according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admirals

als Jurisdiction; therefore the Civil Law only (all Common Law being Tecluded) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving Security to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be adjudged against him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff by sufficient Security as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay what shall be adjudged against him, and that he will ratify and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name; whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be adjudged to them, let the Cause fall on which Side soever.

In the Admiralty Court of *England*, not only the Civil Laws are used, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, the former of which Places is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about 20 Miles distant from the Coast of *Natolia*, or *Asia Minor*, and is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*, the ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all Maritime Affairs and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws in those Affairs have ever since been observed as Oracles. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law; and the Romans who gave Laws to other Nations and excelled all People in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs, referred all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of those *Rhodian* Laws. *Oleron* was an Island formerly belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the Mouth of the River *Garonne*, where our famous Warrior King *Richard* the First, caused to be compiled such excellent Laws for Sea Matters, that in the great Ocean *Westward*, they were almost had in as much Repute as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*, and these Laws were called, *La Roll d'Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third (who first erected this Court of Admiralty, as some hold) made at *Queenborough*, in the Year 1375, very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes, and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*,

Pisa, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, and Messina; yet that Fragment of the *Rhodian Law* still extant, with the Comments thereon, by the old *Juris-Consults*, inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman Emperors*, contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelle*, still holds the Preheminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of this Court, are there of Force for deciding of Controversies under this Court, there is also a Court of Equity, for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court, was formerly by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-Witnesses, and so he was found guilty, before he could be condemned; but that being in Time found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by King *Henry the Eighth*, that Criminal Affairs should be tried by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by special Commission from the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trials according to the Laws of *England*, as directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England*, and the Admiralty, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for on the Sea Shore, so far as the Low-Water Mark is observed, that is accounted, within the Body of the adjacent County, and all Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full (or at High-Water) the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-Water Mark and the Land.

Alderman is an Associate to the Mayor or chief Officer, of a Corporate Town.

Archbishops. There are but two Archbishops in *England*, viz. those of *Canterbury* and *York*, which see.

Archb's Court. This Court is the highest belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons in that Province, may be decided: It is so called from the Arched Roof of the Church of *St. Mary Le Bow* in *Cheapside, London*, where this Court was formerly wont to be held; but it is now kept in

the Common Hall of *Doctors-Commons*. The Official Principal and Judge of this Court is stiled *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanery, consisting of 12 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. He sitteth alone without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes without any Jury of 12 Men. To this Court are directed all Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters from the several inferior Courts. There are belonging to this Court divers Advocates, (who are all to be Doctors of the Civil Law, in one of the Universities of *England*) two Registers and ten Proctors. The Places and Offices belonging to this Court are all in the Gift of the Archbishop.

Archdeacon. Next to a Dean (which see) in the Government of the Church of *England*, may be reckoned Archdeacons, whereof there are sixty in all *England*. Their Office is to visit two Years in three, and to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocess: He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits belonging thereto. Moreover every Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where he may enjoin Penance, suspend, excommunicate, prove Wills, grant Administrations, &c. From this Court the Appeal is to the Bishop or Diocesan. But when the Cause is commenced before an Archdeacon of any Archbishop or his Commissary, the Appeal must be to the Court of *Arches*.

Artillery Company is a Nursery of Soldiers within the City of *London*, and hath been so almost these 100 Years. Of this Society are many of the Nobility; also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen; all the Commanders of the Trained Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of 600 Men, their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost-Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company:

pany: On the second *Tuesday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Assayer of the King is an Officer of the Mint, for the due Trial of Silver, indifferently appointed between the Master of the Mint, and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange.

Assessor is an Officer that assesseth Publick Taxes, whereof there are two in almost every Parish; they rate every Inhabitant according to the Proportion of his Estate. They have allowed them by the Government 3 *d.* in the Pound for collecting the same.

Assizes. The Counties of *England* are divided into six Circuits; and twice in the Year, to wit, after the Ends of *Hillary* and *Trinity* Terms, two learned Judges are assigned by the King's Commission to every Circuit, who at the principal Town of every County therein, sit to hear and determine all Causes, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, in the Year 1176. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, the *North* and the *South*; for which are designed in like Manner two Persons learned in the Law. These Judges are called, Judges or Justices of Assize, and have five several Commissions from the King, by which they sit, viz. 1. of *Oyer and Terminer*. 2. Of *Goal Delivery*. 3. Of *Justice of Assize*. 4. Of *Nisi prius*. 5. Of the *Peace*. They give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, commonly dispatching in two or three Days or less, all Controversies in a County, that are at Issue in any of the High Courts of Justice in *Westminster-Hall*, and that by the Equals of the contending Parties, a Jury of twelve Men, collected out of the Neighbourhood, where the Matter in Dispute lies. Upon the Whole, such is the Excellency of our Constitution, that Justice is rightly and speedily administred twice a Year, at the Door of every Man in the Kingdom.

Attorney is he that is appointed and empowered by another, to do any Thing in his Behalf.

Auditor is an Officer of the King, or some other great Personage, who yearly (or otherwise) by examining the Accompts of all Under-Officers accomptable, makes

up

up a general Book, which shews the Difference between their Receipts and their Allowances, commonly called Allocations.

Auditors of the Exchequer, take the Accompts of those Receivers who receive the Revenues of the Augmentation, as also of the Sheriffs, Escheators, Collectors and Customers, &c.

Auditors of the Imprest, are Officers belonging to his Majesty's Exchequer, who audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Minr, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Monies, imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue of his Majesty are seven in Number, who audit all the Accompts of the King's Revenue, and Taxes given by Acts of Parliament: They also yearly make up the Accompts of the several Receivers of the King's Revenues arising from Lands and Rents.

Auditor of the Receipts of the Exchequer, files the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and draws up all Orders to be signed by the Lord High Treasurer, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by vertue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, and entred in the Office of the said Auditor, and lodged therein. He also by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the Exchequer, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receiveth every Day the State of the Accompt of each Teller; and also weekly certifieth the Whole to the Lord High Treasurer, who immediately presents the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He maketh Half-yearly, to wit, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, a Book called *A Declaration*, containing a methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceeding half Year, and delivers one of them to the Lord Treasurer, and another to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon the several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is the
Writer

Writer of the Tallies, and hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Monies received, disbursed or remaining.

B.

BAILEIFF, is sometimes taken for the Chief Magistrate of a Town or City; thus is the Bailiff, the Chief Magistrate of the Liberty of *Westminster*; otherwise a Bailiff is only a Sheriff's Officer sent up and down the Country to execute Writs, summon the County Sessions, Assizes, and such like.

Banneret-Knight, or rather Knight Banneret, is an Honour conferred only in the Field, in Time of War, with the Ceremonies of cutting the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner. This Honour is at present obsolete, there being none of them in *England*.

Baron is a Title of Honour, usually bestowed by his Majesty upon some Person notable for Courage, Wisdom, Opulency, &c. It is the lowest Degree in the Peerage of *Great Britain*, but is esteemed very Honourable, Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by his Majesty's Letters Patent. His Title is, *The Right Honourable*, &c. He hath two Guards or Doubtings on his Mantle; and his Coronet is adorned with six Pearls about it (whereof but four are visible in his Escutcheon, the other two being supposed to be behind, or on the other Side, and by Consequence not to be seen) with this only Difference from that of a Viscount, for his is adorned with a great many Pearls placed close to one another, the exact Number thereof being uncertain.

Barons is the Style given to the Judges of the Court of Exchequer, and none but them enjoy that Title; the Reason of which is this: For a long Time after the Conquest there sat in this Court both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later Times there sat in their

their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, *quia ibi sedere solebant Barones*, because Barons were used to sit there. See Court of *Exchequer*.

Baronet is the next Degree of Honour to a Baron, and the lowest that is Hereditary: It was instituted by King *James* the First, in the Year 1611, and is given by Patent to a Man, and the Heirs male of his Body lawfully begotten, for which each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* as much Money, as will maintain thirty Foot Soldiers for three Years, at the Rate of 8 *d.* per Day each Man, to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, which amounts to the Sum of 1095 *l.* which with the Fees to be paid at their Creation, doth arise to about 1200 *l.* In Consideration of the said Payment, they have the Privilege of bearing in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, to wit, in a Field Argent, a sinister Hand coupéd Gules, vulgarly called, a bloody Hand: In the King's Armies, they are to have Place in the Gross near the King's Standard, with some Particulars for their Funerals. When this Order was first erected, the Number was fixed to 200, but that Rule is not observed, for at present their Number is without Limitation.

Their Qualifications are, 1. That they be of an honest Reputation. 2. Descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's Side that bore Arms; and 3d. Having an Estate of One thousand Pounds a Year. They take Place (amongst themselves) according to the Priority of the Dates of their Patents; otherwise they have Precedence before all Knights, except those of the Garter, and those who are Privy Counsellors and Knights Bannerets. The Title, *Sir*, is always prefixed before their Names, though they be not dubbed Knights, and their Wives are Ladies.

Barristers are such, who for their long Study and great Industry bestowed upon the Knowledge of the Law, are called out of their Contemplation to Practice. In other Countries they are called *Licentiati in Jure*. The Time before any ought to be called to the Bar, was heretofore eight Years, but now reduced to seven.

Bath Knights, or rather *Knights of the Bath*, so called from the Custom of Bathing, before they were created, is a Degree of Honour of good Antiquity, being instituted by King *Henry* the Fourth, in the Year 1399, and was commonly granted at the Coronation of a King or Queen, &c. or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*. The Ceremonies in making these Knights, are very many; and the Common Badge of that Honour, is a Scarlet Ribband hanging Beltwise on their Right Shoulder. This Degree of Knighthood having lain dormant for some Years, his Majesty King *George*, on the 27th Day of *May*, in the Year 1725, re-established and erected it into a regular military Order for ever, by the Name and Title of the *Order of the Bath*, and limited their Number to 38, Part whereof to be Noblemen, and Part Commoners. They have Precedency between Baronets and Knights Batchelors.

Benchers are the Senior Fellows of any of the Societies of the Law, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House, to which they respectively belong.

Bed-Chamber. The Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber are commonly eleven in Number, consisting mostly of the prime Nobility of the Kingdom, whose Office in General is, each one in his Turn, to wait one Week in the King's Chamber, there to lie near his Majesty on a Pallet-Bed all Night, and in the Absence of the Groom of the Stole, to supply his Place. They also wait upon the King when he eats in private; for then the Cupbearers, Carvers and Sewers do not attend.

Bed-Chamber. The Grooms of his Majesty's Bed-chamber are usually nine in Number, and attend each in their respective Turns, as the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber are accustomed to do.

Bishops. There are in this Kingdom, two Archbishops, to wit, those of *Canterbury* and *York*; and under them are 24 Bishops, whereof 21 are in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *York*, (besides the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*) all of whom have the Title of Lords, by Reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopsricks. They are Peers of the Realm, and are

are Barons three several Ways. 1. They are *Feudal*, in regard of Land and Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks; 2. They are Barons by *Writ*, being summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament, and 3dly, They are created Barons by Patent, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. In Parliament as well as all other Assemblies, they have Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts. Amongst themselves, next after the two Archbishops, takes Place the Bishop of *London*, next to him *Durham*, and then *Winchester*, all the other Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations. An Archbishop is stiled, *His Grace*, as also, *The MOST Reverend Father in God*; a Bishop is stiled *RIGHT Reverend Father in God*.

Black-Rod. The Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod is always the first Gentleman Usher daily Waiter to his Majesty. In Time of Parliament, he every Day attends the House of Lords, where he hath a Seat within the Bar. He is Usher of the most noble Order of the Garter. When the King wills the House of Commons to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, he always sends the Black-Rod, who is so called from the Black-Rod or Staff, which he always carries in his Hand. To his Custody are Delinquents committed by the Lords, he also introduceth new created Lords into that House.

Burrough is a Town Corporate, whence Burgesses are chosen to sit and represent them in Parliament. These are governed by an Head Officer called a Mayor, who is chosen yearly out of a certain Number of Burgesses, and in some Places by one or two Bailiffs, who have equal Power with a Mayor, &c. all of whom are Justices of the Peace as long as they continue in the said Offices.

Burgesses are (properly speaking) those Persons who are chosen by a Burrough to sit and represent them in Parliament, each of whom in *England* sends two, but those in *Wales* send one each: These Burgesses are chosen by a Majority of Votes of the Members of the Burroughs, who are qualified to vote, and who are (generally speaking,) called also Burgesses.

C.

Canterbury. The Archbishoprick thereof is a Province containing almost all the South Part of *England*, from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*, its Dioceses only Part of *Kent*, and divers peculiar Churches amidst other Diocesses. It was Founded by *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of the *Kentish Saxons*, in the Year 596, in Favour of *Austin*. It is valued in the King's Books at 4233 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*. The Archbishop is at this Day the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family, preceeds not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown. He is stiled *His Grace*, and, *The MOST Reverend Father in God*, A. B. by *Divine Permission*, &c. His Title is, *Primate of all England, and Metropolitan*, whereas the Archbishop of *York* is only *Primate of England, and Metropolitan*: He is said to be *Inthroned*, when he is invested in the Archbishoprick: It belongs to him to Crown the King. The Bishop of *London* is his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of *Winchester* his Sub-Dean, the Bishop of *Lincoln* his Chancellor, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter* his Chaplain. There are a great many large Privileges and Prerogatives which the Wisdom of our Reformers thought fit to be given to him, as the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

Ceremonies. The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was instituted by King *James* the First, for the more honourable Reception of Embassadors, and Strangers of Quality. The Badge thereof is a Golden Chain hanging about the Master's Neck, with a Medal, having on one Side under the Crown of *England*, an Emblem of Peace, with this Motto, *Beati Pacifici*, and on the Reverse, an Emblem of War, with this Motto, *Dieu Et mon Droit*.

Chamberlain of a City is the chief Keeper of the publick Treasury, so called from the *Chamber*, the Place where the Treasury is kept.

Chamber-

Chamberlain of England. The Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* is the Sixth great Officer of the Crown, who is to carry at the Coronation, the Coif, Gloves and Linnen to be used by the King upon that Occasion, with the Sword Robe-Royal and the Crown: As also to provide all Things for the House of Lords in Time of Parliament. He hath also the Oversight of all the Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, who are all sworn by him to the King. To him belong Livery and Lodging within the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty. To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace at *Westminster*; he disposeth of the Sword of State to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King, when he comes to the Parliament, and goes himself on the Right Hand of the Sword, next to the King's Person, and the Lord Marshal on the Left.

Chamberlain of the Household hath the Oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; as also of the Officers of the Wardrobe at all his Majesty's Houses; of the Serjeants at Arms, Physicians, Apothecaries, &c.

Champion of England. The Word Champion signifieth one that fighteth in another's Behalf. The King's Champion is one who is to come compleatly armed on Horseback on the King's Coronation Day, into *Westminster-Hall*; and in the Presence of the Nobles and People to challenge any, who shall affirm the King not lawful Heir to the Crown, which being done, the King drinks to him, and sends him a gilt Cup, with a Cover, full of Wine, which the Champion drinks, and hath the Cup for his Fee. By this Tenure the Family of the *Dymocks* have held for above 330 Years, the Manor of *Scrivelby* in *Lincolnshire*.

Chancellor of Great Britain. The Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain* is so called, because all Patents, Commissions, Warrants, &c. coming from the King, and perused by him, are signed if well; or cancelled where a
miss.

mifs. He is after the King and Princes of the Blood in Civil Affairs, the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs. His Office is to keep the King's Great Seal, and to judge according to Equity, Conscience and Reason: He bestoweth all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift, that are valued under 20 *l.* a Year in his Books.

Chancery Court is a Court of Equity and Conscience, mitigating the Rigour of the Letter of the Law, to which the other Courts are strictly tied. Out of this Court are issued forth Writs or Summons for Parliament, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Writs of *Certiorari*, to remove Records and false Judgments from inferior Courts, &c. Likewise here are sealed and enrolled all Leagues and Treaties with Foreign Princes, Letters Patent, Deeds between Party and Party, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. In this Court both of Law and Record, the Judge is the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper. The Master of the Rolls in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, doth hear Causes, make Orders and Decrees, &c.

Chancellor of the Exchequer is an Officer of great Account and Authority, he hath a principal Power, not only in the Exchequer-Court, but also in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue. To his Custody is committed the Seal of that Court, where when he sits in Person he takes Place not only above all the Barons of the Court, but even above the High Chancellor of *Great Britain*. He hath also the Title of Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster is the Chief Judge of the Court belonging to that Dutchy, held at *Westminster* by the lower Exchequer: He takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath long since been annexed to the Crown.

Chancellor of Oxford is the greatest Magistrate over that University next under the King, and is usually one of the highest Prelates, or of the Prime Nobility, and nearest in Favour with the Sovereign Prince; he is elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue during

during his Life, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, is yearly elected by the Students in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Absence of the Chancellor, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present: He Licenses all Books that are printed in the University Press at the Theatre; he receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise specially appointed: He takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed, that Courts be duly called, and Law Suits be determined without delay; in short, That whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The Vice-Chancellor at his Entrance into that Office, chuses four *Pro-vice-Chancellors*, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his Power during his Absence.

Chancellor of Cambridge, who is also the highest Magistrate next under the King in that University, is endowed with almost the same Power and Privileges as that of *Oxford*. His Office is not during Life, but may be elected every three Years; or he may remain in it during the *Tacit Consent* of the University. He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Privileged Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge is chosen every Year on the 3d Day of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls. His Office and Business is the same with that of the University of *Oxford*.

Chapter is a Congregation of Clergymen under one Dean, in a Cathedral Church. They make a Spiritual Corporation. The Chapter of a Collegiate Church is
more

more properly called a College, as at *Westminster* and *Windſor*, where there is no Episcopall See. And where there are Chapters without a Dean, as at *Southwell*, those are not properly Chapters. Concerning the Power and Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, See *Dean*.

Charter is an Instrument in Writing, passed under the Great Seal, whereby the King bestows any Grant to any particular Person or Corporation.

Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty are 48 in Number, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof four wait every Month at Court, to preach in the Chapels on *Sundays*, and other Festivals before the King, and early in the Morning on *Sundays* before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chapel daily twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's Absence, &c.

Chirographer of Fines is that Officer in the Common Pleas, who engrosseth Fines in that Court acknowledged into a perpetual Record, and that writes and delivers the Indentures of them to the Party. He also or his Deputy, proclaims all the Fines in the Court every Term, according to the Statute, and endorseth the Proclamations upon the Backside of the Foot thereof, &c.

Churchwardens are Officers yearly chosen by Consent of the Minister and Parishioners, (according to the Custom of every Place) to look to the Church, Churchyard, and such Things as belong to both; and to observe the Behaviour of their Parishioners, for such Faults as belong to the Jurisdiction or Censure of the Ecclesiastical Courts. They are a Kind of Corporation, being enabled by Law to sue, and be sued for any Thing belonging to the Church, or Poor of their Parish.

Cinque-Ports were formerly five Ports or Havens lying in the County of *Kent*, towards *France*, viz. *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Rumney* and *Sandwich*; but now there are two more added to them, viz. *Winchelsea* and *Rye*; which tho' they make in all seven, yet retain their former Name of *Cinque-Ports*. The Inhabitants of these several Places, (in respect of their lying so near *France*, and consequently most liable to an Invasion from thence) had

had some Ages ago several Liberties and Privileges granted them, by reason of their constant Attendance in the said Ports for the Defence of the Kingdom: Such, as to pay no Subsidies; Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Liberties: Their Mayors carry the Canopy over the King at his Coronation, &c. They have an especial Governor or Keeper, called Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, who is also Admiral, and hath the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty; and is exempt from the Admiralty of *England*. He is also Constable of the Castle of *Dover*, and hath Jurisdiction to hold Plea by Bill concerning the Guard of the Castle, &c. according to Common Law. The Gentlemen who represent the several *Cinque-Ports* in Parliament, are not called Burgeses, but *Barons*.

Clerk of the *Mus* is an Officer of good Account in the Navy-Office, who receives and records all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business, transacted by the Lord Admiral and Commissioners of the Navy.

Clerk of *Assize* is he that writes all Things judicially done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

Clerk of the *Check* is an Officer in the King's Court, so called, because he hath the Check and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all other ordinary Yeomen, belonging to the Royal Family; either giving leave, or allowing their Absences or Defects in Attendance, or diminishing their Wages for the same. He also nightly by himself or Deputy, takes the View of those that are to watch in the Court; and hath the setting of the Watch.

Clerk of the *Closet* is always some reverend and discreet Divine, extraordinarily esteemed by his Majesty, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory, &c.

Clerk of the *Crown* is an Officer in the *King's Bench*, whose Business is to frame, read and record all Indictments against Traitors, Felons, and other Offenders,

there arraigned or indicted upon any publick Crime. He is otherwise Clerk of the Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery is an Officer there, who either by himself or Deputy, is continually to attend the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper; he writes and prepares, for the Great Seal of *England*, special Matters of State by Commission, or the like, either immediately from his Majesty, or by Order of his Council, as well ordinary as extraordinary, *viz.* Commissions of Lieutenancy, of Justices *Itinerant*, and of Assizes of *Oyer and Terminer*, of Goal-Delivery, and of the Peace, with their Writs of Association and the like: Also all General Pardons upon Grants of them, at the King's Coronation, or at a Parliament, where he sits in the Lord's House in Parliament-Time. In his Office the Writs of Parliament, made by the Clerks of the Petty-Bag, with the Names of the Knights and Burgeses elected thereupon, are to be returned and filed. He hath also the making of all special Pardons, and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute-Staple forfeited, which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in Consideration of his continual and chargeable Attendance. Both these before being common for every Cursitor and Clerk of the Court of Chancery to make

Clerk of the Deliveries is an Officer in the *Tower*, who takes Indentures for all Stores issued thence.

Clerk of the Errors in the *Common Pleas* does transcribe and certify into the King's Bench, the Tenor of the Records of the Cause or Action; upon which the Writ of Error (made by the Cursitor) is brought there to be judged and determined. The *Clerk of the Errors* in the *King's Bench* does likewise transcribe and certify the Records of such Causes in that Court into the *Exchequer*, if the Cause or Action were by Bill: If by Original, the Lord Chief Justice certifies the Record into the House of Peers in Parliament, by taking the Transcript from the Clerk of the Errors, and delivering it to the Lord Chancellor, there to be determined. The *Clerk of the Errors* in the *Exchequer* does transcribe the Records, certified thither out of the *King's Bench*, and prepares them for Judgment in the Court of Exchequer, to be given

given by the Justices of the Common Pleas, and Barons there.

Clerk of Eſſoins is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who keeps the Eſſoin-Rolls, and hath for every Execution to bar the Eſſoin, in Caſe where the Party hath omitted his Time, Six-pence. He hath alſo the providing of Parchment, and cutting it out into Rolls, and marking the Numbers upon them, and the Delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer, the receiving them again when they are written, and the binding and making up the whole Bundles of every Term, and this he doth as Servant to the Chief Juſtice. For the Chief Juſtice is at Charge for the Parchment of all the Rolls; for which he is allowed, as the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, beſides the Penny for the Seal of every Writ of Privilege and Outlawry, the ſeventh Penny taken for the Seal of every Writ under the Green Wax, or Petit Seal: In the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas reſpectively, the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtices having annexed to their ſeveral Offices or Places, the Cuſtody of the ſaid Seals belonging to each Court.

Clerk of the Eſtreats is an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receives every Term, the Eſtreats or Extracts out of the Office of the Remembrancer of the Lord High Treafurer, and writes them out, to be levied for the King; and alſo makes Schedules for ſuch Sums as are to be diſcharged, &c.

Clerk of the Hamper or Hanaper, is an Officer in Chancery, otherwiſe called Warden of the *Hamper*, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions, and Writs; as alſo Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the ſame, &c. He is obliged to attend the Lord Chancellor or Keeper daily in Term Time, and at all Times of Sealing, having with him Leather Bags, wherein are put all the Charters, &c. After they are ſealed, thoſe Bags being ſealed up with the Lord Chancellor's private Seal, are delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*, who doth with them as may be ſeen in his Office.

Clerk Comptroller of the King's House, (whereof there are two) is an Officer in the Court, that hath Authority to allow or disallow the Charges and Demands of Pursuivants, Messengers of the Green Cloth, &c. He hath also the Oversight and controlling of all Defects and Mis-carriages of any the inferior Officers, and Liberty to sit in the Counting-House with the Superior Officers, *viz.* The Lord Steward, Mr. Treasurer, Comptroller and Cofferer, either for correcting or bettering Things out of Order.

Clerk of the King's Silber is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and by whom the Effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper-Book; and according to that Note, all the Fines of that Term are also recorded in the Rolls of the Court.

Clerk of the King's Great Wardrobe is an Officer of the King's House, that keeps an Account or Inventory in writing, of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

Clerk of the Market. In every County of *England* there is an Officer of this Title, who is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, exactly according with the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, and to see that none other be used in the same County; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Clerk of the Nichils or Nihilis, is an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of all such Sums as are *nihilis* by the Sheriffs upon their Estreats of Green Wax, and delivers the same into the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, to have Execution done upon it for the King.

Clerk of the Ordnance. His Office is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the *Office of Ordnance*; (which see) as likewise all Patents and Grants; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Instruments, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Majesty's Service;

vice; he takes Care that nothing be brought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or imployed, without due Record thereof in his Books.

Clerk of the Outlawries is an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, being only the Servant or Deputy to the King's Attorney General, for making out Writs of *Capias Utlogatum*, after Outlawry, the King's Attorney's Name being to every one of those Writs; and to certify the Transcripts of such Outlawries into the Exchequer.

Clerk of the Parliament-Rolls is he that records all Things done in the High Court of Parliament, and engrisseth them fairly in Parchment-Rolls, for their better Preservation to Posterity. Of these there are two, one in the House of Lords, the other in the House of Commons.

Clerk of the Peace is an Officer belonging to the Sessions of the Peace. His Duty is, in the Sessions, to read the Indictments, to enrol the Acts, and draw the Processes: To read the Proclamations of Rates for Servants Wages, to enrol the Discharge of Apprentices, to keep the Counterpart of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Register-Book of Licenses, given to Badgers and Laders of Corn, and of those that are licensed to shoot in Guns, and to certify into the King's Bench Transcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders, and Convictions had before the Justices of the Peace, within the Time limited by Statute.

Clerk of the Pell, is an Officer belonging to the Money Exchequer, who enters every Teller's Bill into a Parchment-Roll, and also makes another Roll of Payments, wherein he sets down by what Warrant the Money was paid.

Clerk of the Pettibag is an Officer of the Chancery, whereof there are three, and the Master of the Rolls their Chief. Their Business is to record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire; to make all Patents of Customs, Gaugers, Comptrollers, and Aulnegers; all *Congé d'Eslires* for Bishops; the Recovery of Recognizances forfeited; the Summons of the Nobility, Clergy and Burgresses to Parliament; Commissions directed to Knights,
and

and others of every Shire, for assessing Subsidies; Writs for the Nomination of Collectors for Taxes; and all Traverses upon any Office, Bill, or otherwise; to receive the Fees for Homages due to the Lord Great Chamberlain of the Nobility, Bishops, &c.

Clerk of the Pipe is an Officer in the Exchequer, who, having all Accompts and Debts due to the King, delivered and drawn out of the Remembrancer's Offices, charges them down into the great Roll; and is called Clerk of the Pipe, from the Shape of that Roll, which is put together like a Pipe. He also writes Summons to the Sheriff to levy the said Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the Debtors; and if they have no Goods, then he draws them down to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to write Estreats against their Lands. The ancient Revenue of the Crown remains in Charge before him, and he sees the same answered by the Farmers and Sheriffs. He makes a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the Pipe and Green Wax, and sees it answered upon their Accompts. He hath also the drawing and engrossing all Leases of the King's Lands.

Clerk of the Pleas is an Officer belonging to the Court of Exchequer, in whose Office all Matters relating to Common Law are transacted; and where all the Officers of the Exchequer and other Privileged Persons are to have their Privilege to plead as to all Matters at the Common Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is required. He hath under him four Attornies.

Clerk of the Privy Seal, there are four of these Officers who attend the Lord Privy Seal, writing and making out all Things that are sent by Warrant from the Signet to the Privy Seal, and are to be passed to the Great Seal; as also to make out *Privy Seals* (as they are termed) upon any Special Occasion of his Majesty's Affairs, as for Loans of Money, and such like.

Clerk of the Signet is an Officer continually attending on his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, who always hath the Custody of the Privy Signet, as well for sealing
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ing his Majesty's private Letters, as also such Grants as pass his Majesty's Hand by Bill signed. Of these there are four, that attend in their Course, and have their Diet at the Secretary's Table.

Clerk of the Treasury is an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of the Court, and makes out all the Records of *Nisi prius*. He hath the Fees due for all Searches, and hath the certifying of all Records into the King's Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought. He also makes all Exemplifications of Records being in the Treasury. He is removeable at the Pleasure of the Chief Justice, whereas all other Officers are for Term of Life.

Clerk of the Warrants is also an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, and inrolls all Deeds of Indentures of Bargain and Sale, which are acknowledged in the Court, or before any Judge out of the Court: And he estreats into the Exchequer all Issues, Fines and Amerciaments, which any Way grow due to the King in that Court, and hath a standing Fee of Ten Pounds of the King, for making the same Estreats.

Cofferer of his Majesty's Household is a principal Officer, next under the Comptroller, taking especial Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanor, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by the Direction and Allowance of the Green-Cloth.

Commissary is a Title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, belonging to such a one as exerciseth Spiritual Jurisdiction in Places of the Diocess so far distant from the Chief City, as the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Bishop's Principal Consistory, without their too great Molestation.

Commissioner, is he that hath Commission, by Letters Patent, or other lawful Warrant, jointly with others to execute any publick Office; as Commissioners of the Customs, Commissioners of the Excise, &c.

Common Pleas. See Court of.

Comp.

Comptroller of the Hamper is an Officer in the Chancery Court, attending the Lord Chancellor daily in the Term-time, and upon Seal-days. His Office is to take all Things sealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, inclosed in Bags of Leather, and to note the just Number and Effect of all Things so received, and enter the same in a Book, with all the Duties belonging to his Majesty, and other Officers for the same, and so charges the Clerk of the Hamper with it.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household. His Office is to control the Accompts and Reckoning of the Green-Cloth, whereof he is always a Member.

Comptroller of the Navy. His Office is to attend and control all Payments of Wages, to know the Market-Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and admit all Treasurers, Victuallers and Store-keepers Accompts, &c.

Comptroller of the Pell is an Officer of the Exchequer, whereof there are two, viz. the two Chamberlain's Clerks, that do or should keep a Comptrollment of the Pell of Receipts and Goings-out. This Officer was originally one, who took Notes of any other Officers Accounts or Receipts, to the Intent to discover him, if he dealt amiss, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security.

Comptroller of the Pipe is also an Officer in the Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and keeps a Comptrollment of the Pipe.

Consistory is commonly used for a Council-House of Ecclesiastical Persons; a Session or Assembly of Prelates. Every Archbishop and Bishop of every Diocess, hath a Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary in his Cathedral Church, or other convenient Places of his Diocess for Ecclesiastical Causes.

Constable of England. The Lord High Constable of England is the Seventh great Officer of the Crown, whose Power and Jurisdiction was antiently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Year 1521, last High Constable of England, it was thought too great to be lodged in the Hands

Hands of any Subject: Since which Time, they have been made only *pro hac vice*; to officiate at the Coronation of our Kings.

Constable of the Tower, is the Officer that hath the principal Jurisdiction and Command over the *Tower of London*, which in his Absence was governed by a Lieutenant or Deputy; they formerly had the Government of the *Tower*, sometimes during Life, and sometimes during his Majesty's Pleasure; they were Privy Councillors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals: They were all for the most Part Lieutenants and Conservators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, and other adjacent Counties, had the Power to inspect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all Misdemeanors or Neglects, &c. Many other Privileges and Powers did anciently belong to this Officer; several of which he is at present possessed of; and is, by Vertue of his Office, to be in the Commission of the Peace for the City of *London*, and Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*.

Consul is an Officer appointed by the King, and maintained like a Gentleman by the Merchants in Foreign Parts, to take Care of their Factories, Trade, &c.

Controller, See *Comptroller*.

Convocation is the Assembly of all the Clergy, to consult of Ecclesiastical Matters in Time of Parliament: And as there are two Houses of Parliament, so there are two Houses of Convocation; the one called the Higher Convocation House, where all the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves; the other called the Lower Convocation House, where all the rest of the Clergy sit; that is, all Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocese: In all 166 Persons.

Coroner is an Officer (whereof there are commonly four in every County,) elected by the Freeholders of the County upon the King's Writ, and not made by Letters Patent. Their Authority is either Judicial or Ministerial: Their judicial Authority is to enquire when any one comes to a violent Death by Felony or Mischance; to

pronounce Judgment upon Outlawries in the County Court; to take and enter Appeals of Murder, &c. The Ministerial Authority of a *Coroner* is exercised in executing the King's Writ, which is directed to him, upon a just Exception made against the Sheriff, as that the Sheriff is a Party concerned, &c. The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench is the Sovereign *Coroner* of the whole Realm. The Lord Mayor of London is *Coroner* of that City, but the Recorder pronounces the Judgment upon Outlawries there by Custom. In divers Liberties and Corporations there are also several Special *Coroners*, as the *Coroners* of the *Verge*, &c.

Corporation, is an Assembly of many Persons incorporated together by his Majesty's Letters Patent, or by Act of Parliament, into one Fellowship, whereof one is Chief, and the rest compose the Body corporate; having by the King's Grant a Common Seal, a Chief Officer and other Members belonging to it, able by their common Consent to grant or receive in Law any Thing within the Compaſs of their Charter; as also to sue, and be sued, implead and be impleaded, &c.

Court of the King, is freed from the Jurisdiction of any Court, whether Ecclesiastical or Civil, and is governed by the Lord Steward of the Household, and in his Absence by the Treasurer and Comptroller of the King's Household, with the Steward of the Marshalsea; all of whom by Vertue of their Offices, may hear and determine Treason, Felony, and all Misdemeanors committed within the Court. The King's Palace, is a Place esteemed so high and sacred, that no Insolencies are, or at least should be suffered therein; so that not only Striking is forbidden but also all Occasions of the same, and that with strict Punishments, as well Corporal as Pecuniary, according to the Heinousness of the Offence. As for Striking, if Blood be thereby drawn, the Right Hand of the Offender is forfeited and must be cut off, and he must be committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and pay a heavy Fine besides. The King's Court may not improperly be termed a Monarchy within itself, because both the Persons and Government whereof it consists, are Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military.

Court

Court of Admiralty. See *Admiralty-Court.*

Court of Arches. See *Arches-Court.*

Court of Audience. belongeth to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, within whose Palace it is commonly kept: It enquires into Differences between Parties concerning Elections and Consecrations of Bishops, Admission and Institution into Benefices, Dispensing with Banns of Matrimony, &c. It is of equal Authority with the *Arches*, though inferior both in Dignity and Antiquity.

Court of Bishops. Besides the several Courts having Jurisdiction over the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese over which he hath a Chancellor, who being skilled in Civil and Cannon Law, sits there as Judge; and if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote Place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain Places of the Diocese, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission, and these are called Consistory Courts.

Court of Chancery. Vide *Chancery.*

Court of Common Pleas, is one of the King's four High Courts held in *Westminster-Hall*. All Civil Causes, both Real and Personal, are, or were in former Times, tried in this Court, according to the strict Law of the Realm. The Chief Judge thereof is called, *The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, he is accompanied by three Judges, as Associates, who are created by Letters Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserint.*

Court of Delegates is the highest Court for Civil Affairs that concern the Church; the Jurisdiction whereof was established by 25 *Hen. 8. cap. 19.* From the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court, and from this to none other. The Judges thereof are called *Delegates*, being Commissioners *delegated* or appointed by the King's Commission under the Great Seal, to sit upon Appeals in three Cases; 1. When a Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause by the Archbishop or his Official. 2. When any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Causes in Places exempt; and 3d. When a Sentence is given in the Admiralty Court in Suits Civil and Marine, by Order of the

Civil Law. *N. B.* Although there lies no Appeal from this Court to any other, yet the King may, and many Times doth, of his meer Prerogative Royal, grant a Commission of Review under the Great Seal.

Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster, is a Court wherein all Matters appertaining to the Dutchy or County Palatine of *Lancaster*, are decided by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court: The Original of it was in *Henry* the Fourth's Days, who, obtaining the Crown by deposing *Richard* the Second, and having the *Dutchy of Lancaster* by Descent, in Right of his Mother, was seized thereof as King and not as Duke; so that all the Liberties, Franchises and Jurisdictions of the said Dutchy passed from the King by his Great Seal, and not by Livery or Attornment: But at last, *Henry* the Fourth, by Authority of Parliament, passed a Charter, whereby the Possessions, Liberties, &c. of the said Dutchy, were severed from the Crown; yet *Henry* the Seventh reduced it to its former Nature, as it was in *Henry* the Fifth's Days, yet so he suffered the Court and Officers thereof to remain as he found them. The Officers belonging to this Court are, The Chancellor, Attorney, Receiver General, Clerk of the Court, Messenger: Besides which, there are certain Assistants, as one Attorney in the Exchequer, one Attorney of the Dutchy in Chancery, and four Persons learned in the Law retained of Council with the King in the said Court.

Court of Exchequer, is the fourth High Court of Justice held in *Westminster-Hall*, being a Court of Record, wherein all Causes touching the Revenue of the Crown are heard and determined, and wherein the Revenue of the Crown is received. In this Court may sit the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and four Judges, called *Barons*, where the first hath the Title of *Lord Chief Baron*, as also another Baron, called *The Curstior Baron*, upon some certain Days: The two first seldom or ever sit there, but the others seldom fail. In the Exchequer are held two Courts, one of Law, and another of Equity; all judicial Proceedings according to Law are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity is *coram Cancellario & Baronibus*. The Barons of this Court

Court are the *Sovereign Auditors of England*, and the Jurisdiction thereof in general concerneth the Lands, Rents, Franchises, Hereditaments, Debts, Duties, Accounts, Goods, Chattels, and other Profits and Benefits belonging to the King,

In this Court the Clergy exhibit *English Bills* against such as refuse to pay them their Tithes, &c. And here the King's Attorney may exhibit *English Bills* or Informations for any Matter concerning the King; and any Person grieved in any Cause at Law prosecuted against him on the Behalf of the King, or any Patentee of the King, &c. may exhibit his Bill against the Attorney General to be relieved in Equity. This Court also consists of another Part, called *The Receipt of the Exchequer*, where all his Majesty's Revenues are received and paid, &c.

Court of King's Bench is also one of the four Great Courts of *Westminster-Hall*, and is the highest Court in *England* at Common Law; so called, because formerly, the King sate there in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet. This Court takes Cognizance of all Pleas of the Crown, all Things that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject; so that the Pleas are here between the King and the Subject; all Felonies, Treasons, Breach of Peace, &c. This Court hath Power to examine and correct all Errors in *Facto* & *Jure*, of all the Justices and Judges of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, except only those of the Court of *Exchequer*, and this not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas real and Personal. The Chief Judge of this Court is stiled *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, as also Lord Chief Justice of *England*, his Power over all *England* being very great, and even in Parliament Time; the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes. He hath three other Justices his Associates. See *King's Bench*.

Court of Peculiars is an Ecclesiastical Court, exercising Jurisdiction in certain Parishes lying in several Diocesses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Diocesses, and are peculiarly belonging

belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are Fifty seven such *Peculiars*.

Prerogative Court belongeth to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates, so called, because the Archbishop, *Jure Prerogative sue*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the Time of his Death, had 5 *l.* or above in several Diocesses; such another Court belongs to the Archbishop of *York*.

Court of Records. In the *Tower of London* is an ancient Court of Record, held every *Monday* by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespasse, and other Actions, &c.

Cursitor is an Officer in *Chancery*, whereof there are twenty in Number, who make out Original Writs, and are a Corporation of themselves; between them the several Counties in *England* are divided.

Custos Brevium is an Officer belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, holding his Place by Patent from the King, whose Business is to receive and keep all the Writs returnable in that Court, and put them upon Files, every Return by itself, and to receive of the Prothonotaries all the Records of *Nisi prius*, called *Postea's*. He also makes Entry of the Writs of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine, and maketh forth Exemplifications, and Copies of all Writs and Records in his Office, and of all Fines levied. In the Court of *King's Bench* there is likewise a *Custos Brevium & Rotulorum*, who fileth such Writs as are there used to be filed, and all Warrants of Attorney, and transcribeth or maketh out the Records of *Nisi prius*, &c.

Custos Rotulorum is he who hath the Custody of the Rolls or Records of the Sessions of the Peace, and of the Commission of the Peace it self. He is always a Justice of Peace and of the *Quorum*, in the County where he hath his Office.

Custom-house is a Place a little below *London-Bridge*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandizes, whether imported into or exported from this Kingdom. The Commissioners for managing the Business

of

of this Office, hold their Places by Patent from the King.

D.

DEAN is an Ecclesiastical secular Governor next under the Bishop, and is Head of the *Chapter*. The ancient *Deans*, as the *Dean* of York, St. Paul's, &c. are chosen by the *Chapter*, by a *Conseil d'elire*, from the King as Bishops are: And (the King afterwards giving his Royal Assent) they are confirmed by the Bishop, who gives his Mandate to have them installed. But the new *Deans* (or those that King Henry the Eighth, upon the Suppression of Abbies transformed from Abbot, or Prior and Convent, to *Dean* and *Chapter*,) are *Donative*, and are installed by the King's Letters Patent, without Election or Confirmation, and are visitable only by the Lord Chancellor, or by special Commission from the King. But the Letters Patents are presented to the Bishop for Institution, whereupon a Mandate for Instalment issues. *A DEAN AND CHAPTER* (See *Chapter*) are in the Nature of Counsellors to every Bishop, to assist him in Affairs of Religion, and in his Temporal Concerns; as, 1. To consult with him in deciding difficult Controversies in Religion; to which Purpose every Bishop hath his Cathedral in the *Chapter*, and 2. To consent to every Grant which the Bishop shall make to bind his Successors: For it was not judged reasonable, to repose Confidence in the Bishop alone with the Disposal of the Inheritance of the Church. But the *Dean and Chapter* hath nothing to do with that which the Bishop does as Ordinary. The Bishop and Chapter are but one Body, yet their Possessions are (for the most Part) divided: The Bishop hath his Part, the *Dean* hath a Part alone in Right of his Deanery; and each particular Prebendary a certain Part in Right of his Prebend; and each too is incorporate by himself. Whenever a *Dean and Chapter* do confirm Grants, &c. the *Dean* must join
with

with the *Chapter*. A *Deputy Dean* cannot make a Grant or Confirmation, unless the Statutes of the Church expressly give the *Deputy Dean* that Power, in the Absence of the *Dean*: And then Confirmations and Grants made by the major Part of the Corporation are good. *Deans and Chapters* have sometimes an Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in several Parishes, besides that Authority which they have within their own Body: This Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is executed by their Officials. And they have also Temporal Jurisdictions in several Manors belonging to them, as well as Bishops, where their Stewards keep Courts. There are some *Deans* in *England*, without any Jurisdiction, as the *Dean of the Chapel Royal*, the *Dean of St. George's Chapel at Windsor*. And some *Deans* there are without any *Chapter*, and yet enjoy some Jurisdiction, as the *Dean of Croydon*, the *Dean of Battle*, *Bockin*, &c.

Dean of the Chapel, is one of the principal Officers concerned in the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior, but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior Temporal Jurisdiction, so is his Chapel from all Spiritual.

Delegates are Commissioners so called, because *delegated* or appointed by the King's Commission under the Great Seal, to sit upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of *Chancery* in three Cases: 1. When a Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause, by the Archbishop or his Official. 2. When any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause in Places exempt; and 3d. When a Sentence is given in the Admiralty Court in Suits Civil and Marine, by order of the Civil Law. See Court of *Delegates*.

Diocesis is the Circuit of every Bishop's Jurisdiction: For this Realm hath two sorts of Divisions; the one into Shires and Counties, in respect to Temporal Government; and the other into Diocesses in respect of Ecclesiastical Government, of which 26 are reckoned in *England*.

Doctors Commons is a College of Civilians near *St. Paul's*, where they keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term; for although Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only at *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and the Theory

Theory thereof is there best to be acquired; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in *London*.

Duke is the chiefest Title of Honour, next after the Prince, that is known in these Realms. The first *Duke* in *England*, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created so by his Father King *Edward* the Third, in the Eleventh Year of his Reign. A *Duke* is created by Patent, Cincture of the Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand. The Titles attributed to a *Duke* are, *The most high and noble Prince*, as also *His Grace*. The Armorial Ensigns, by which they are distinguished from other Nobles, is the Coronet, or Ducal Crown, which hath only Leaves upon it without Pearls.

Dutchy-Court. See Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

E.

E**ARL** is a very ancient and honourable Dignity, the third and middlemost Degree of the *English* Nobility, and is created by the Cincture of a Sword, a Mantle of State put upon him by the King himself, a Cap and a Coronet put upon his Head, and a Charter in his Hand. His Coronet hath five Pearls raised upon Points, with low Flowers intermixt. The Title of *Most potent and noble Lord* is attributed to him. All *Earls* are stiled by the King, *Cousins*.

Earl Marshal of England is the eighth great Officer of the Crown. Some say he is an *Earl* by his Office, whereby he taketh Cognizance of all Matters relating to War and Arms, determineth Contracts touching Deeds of Arms, out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning Wars within the Realm, which cannot be determined by the Common Law; in all which Matters he is chiefly guided by the Civil Law. His Court is called the *Marshalsea*, where he may sit in Judgment against Offenders.

This Office is at present Hereditary in the Family of the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*.

Esquire, according to it's proper Definition is one, who attending a Knight in Time of War, did carry his Shield, whence he was called in *Latin*, *Scutifer*, or *Armiger*; howbeit this Addition hath not of long Time had any Respect at all to the Office or Employment of the Person, to whom it hath been attributed, but hath been meerly a Title of Dignity, and in Degree next below a Knight. Those to whom this Title is of Right due, are, all the younger Sons of Noblemen, and the eldest Sons of such younger Sons; the eldest Sons of Knights and their eldest Sons successively: The four Esquires of the King's Body (whose Office is to guard the King's Person by Night, to set the Watch, and to keep good Order in the whole Palace by Night, &c.): Then Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs, as Herald and Serjeants at Arms: Those that serve the King in any worshipful Calling (to use *Camden's* Words) as the Serjeant Chirurgion, Serjeant of the Ewry, Master Cook, &c. Next Esquires belonging to the Knights of the Bath, each of which Knights hath three: The Chiefs of some ancient Families are likewise Esquires by Prescription; Those that bear any Superior Office in the Commonwealth, as High Sheriff of any County, who (as some hold) retains the Title of *Esquire* during his Life, in respect of the great Trust he hath had, of the *Posse Comitatus*; he who is a Justice of Peace hath it, during the Time he is in Commission, but no longer, unless otherwise qualified to bear it: So Barristers at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law or Physick, are accounted, though none of them are really so.

Excise-Office, is an Office for the receiving and managing of a very considerable Branch of his Majesty's Revenue, *The Excise*, which is a certain Custom, Duty or Impost upon Beer, Brandy, Ale, Cyder and other Liquors, as also Tea, Coffee, &c. all over *England*: It is under the absolute Management of several Commissioners, who are obliged by Oath to take no Fee or Reward, but

but from the King only, who grants each of them very large Sallaries.

Exchequer. *Vide* Court of.

Executor is he that is appointed by any Man's Last Will and Testament to have the *Execution* thereof, and the disposing of all the Testator's Substance, according to the Tenor of the Will.

Exigenters are four Officers of the Court of *Common Pleas*, who make all *Exigents* and Proclamations in all Actions wherein Proceſs of Outlawry lies, and Writs of *Superſedeas*, as well as the Prothonotaries, upon such *Exigents* as were made in their Offices. But the making the Writs of *Superſedeas* is ſince taken from them by an Officer of the ſame Court, erected by King *James*, by his Letters Patent in the latter End of his Reign.

Eyre. *Vide* *Juſtices in Eyre*.

F.

FILEZAR is an Officer in the Court of *Common Pleas*, (ſo called, becauſe he *files* thoſe Writs, whereon he makes out Proceſs,) whereof there are fourteen in their ſeveral Diviſions and Counties. They make out all Writs and Proceſs upon Original Writs iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, as well Real, as Perſonal and Mixed, returnable in that Court. They enter all Appearances and Special Bails, upon any Proceſs made by them. They make out the firſt *Scire Facias* upon Special Bails, Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, &c. as alſo Writs of *Adjournment* of a Term, in Caſe of Peſtilence, War, or Publick Diſturbance.

Foreign Oppoſer, or **Appoſer**, is an Officer in the *Exchequer*, to whom all Sheriffs, after they are *appoſed* of their Sums out of the *Pipe Office* do repair to be *appoſed* by him of the Green Wax. He examines the Sheriffs Eſtreats with the Record, and *appoſeth* the Sheriff, what he ſays to every particular Sum therein. *N. B.* *Chauſer* uſeth the Word *appoſe* for to Interrogate.

Forester is a Sworn Officer of the Forest, appointed by the King's Letters Patent, to walk the Forest, watching both the *Vert* and *Venison*, attaching and presenting all Trespassers against them, within their own Bailiwick or Walk.

G.

GARTER King at Arms. Vide *Kings at Arms*.

Garter-Knights. Vide *Knights of the Garter*.

Gauger is an Officer of the King's, appointed to examine all Tuns, Pipes, Hogsheds, Barrels, and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, and to give them a Mark of Allowance, before they are sold in any Place.

Gentleman is he that beareth a Coat of Arms. There is but a small Difference between an Esquire and a Gentleman. There may be Gentlemen by *Office* or *Reputation*. And if one is so *reputed*, he may be called so in Legal Proceedings. He that hath taken a Degree in either of our Universities, may be named by that Title.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, are 48 in Number, of whom 12 only are in waiting at a Time, who are relieved every Quarter of a Year. They were first established by King *Henry* the Seventh. They have always Places at publick Solemnities and Cavalcades. At every Coronation two of them personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* in Ducal Robes, &c. They are to attend his Majesty wherever he walks or rides, surrounding him as a Guard, as well as accompanying him; and no Person, not privileged by his immediate Waiting, ought to come near the King's Person without Leave, except Privy Counsellors.

Gentlemen Pensioners are the King's Guard, waiting in the Presence-Chamber; the Honourable Band of them was first instituted by King *Henry* the Seventh, and chosen usually, out of the best and most ancient Families in *England*, not only for a faithful Guard to the King's Person,

Person, but to be as a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as Captains of the Guard, and Commanders in the Wars by Sea and Land. They are 40 in Number, always commanded by a Nobleman or a Knight of the Garter, as their Captain; They wait half at a Time every Quarter, but upon high Days and extraordinary Occasions they are all obliged to give their Attendance under a Penalty. Their Office is to attend the King's Person to and from his Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of his Privy Lodgings; as also at all great Solemnities, at the King's going to Parliament, &c. On his Majesty's Coronation Day they carry up the King's Dinner, as they do also at St. George's Feast, at which Times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band, as the Captain doth present. Their ordinary Arms are gilt Pole-Axes.

Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters are four in Number; whose Office is to wait in the Presence-Chamber, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, to order all Affairs; and all Under-Officers are to obey these. The Chief of whom is the Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod, whom see.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarter-waiters are eight in Number, who wait also in the Presence-Chamber, and (in the Absence of the Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters) give Directions to the Grooms, Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices next below them.

Governors of the Chest at Chatham, are certain Officers appointed to take Care of, and relieve the poor and maimed Seamen belonging to the King's Navy.

Graduats are such Scholars as have taken Degrees in any University.

Green Cloth. The Gentlemen of the Board of Green Cloth (who are the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, Comptroller, Cofferer, and Master of his Majesty's Household, the two Clerks of the Green Cloth, and the two Clerks Comptrollers, all of them for the Time being) compose

a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace within the Verge of the Court, and with Power of correcting all the Servants of his Majesty's House, as shall in any manner offend. It is so called from a Green Cloth wherewith the Table is covered, where they sit.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber. Vide *Bed-Chamber*.

Groom of the Stole is always the first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and is so called from the *Greek Word* *σολη* which signifies a Robe or Vestment; it being his Office to have the Honour of presenting and putting on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning; and to order the Things of the Bed-Chamber. His Salary is about 1000 *l.* a Year.

Groom-Porter. His Office is to see the King's Lodgings furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowling, &c.

Guardian in its general Sense, signifies him that hath the Charge or Custody of any Person or Thing; but more particularly him that hath the Education or Protection of such People as are not of sufficient Discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Ideots.

Guardian of the Spiritualities. During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop thereof is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given, which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. It is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province wherein the See lieth, or his Vicar-General; and sometimes by the Dean and Chapter of the vacant See.

H. Ham.

H.

HAMPER or Hanaper. See *Clerk of the Hamper*.

Hawkers were formerly those deceitful Fellows, who went from Place to Place buying and selling Brass, Pewter and other Merchandize, which ought to be sold in open Market. But now they signify those Persons, who go up and down the Streets crying News-Books, and selling them by Retail.

Heir is he that succeeds by Right of Blood, in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee. But one may in a large Sense be called an *Heir*, who hath an Estate given him by Testament, &c.

Heralds of Arms are six in Number, viz: *York, Lancaster, Richmond, Chester, Somerset and Windsor*; they are accounted Officers in ordinary to the King; their Employment is to denounce War or proclaim Peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Coats of Arms, to Marshal the Solemnities of a Prince's Coronation, to order the Funerals of the Nobility and Gentry, and to attend all publick Solemnities.

Horse-Guards are a Body of eight hundred Horsemen, well armed and equipped, to guard the King's Body; and are for the most Part reformed Officers, and young Gentlemen of very considerable Families, who are there made fit for Military Commands. They are divided into three Troops, to each of which there is added by Establishment a Troop of Grenadiers, consisting of sixty four Men, besides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it doth belong. Each of these three Troops is divided into four Squadrons or Divisions: Two of which consisting of one Hundred Gentlemen, and commanded by one principal commissioned Officer, two Brigadiers and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are relieved in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties

Parties from the Main Guard, to attend and escort the Person of the King, Prince, or Princess, &c. whensoever they go abroad.

J.

Jurumbent is a Clerk, who is resident on his Benefice with Cure.

Judge is a Person appointed by Publick Authority, with Jurisdiction to hear and determine all such Matters as comes before him for that Purpose, they are also called Justices. See *Courts*.

Jurats are (in several Burroughs, as *Maidstone*, *Rye*, *Winchelsey*, &c.) in the Nature of Aldermen, for Government of their several Corporations.

Jury signifies twenty four or twelve Men, sworn to enquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon such Evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the Matter in Question. This *jury*, though it belongs to most Courts of the Common Law, yet is it most notorious in the Half-yearly Courts of the *Justices of the Grand Assizes*, and in the Quarter-Sessions, where it is usually called a *jury*, and that in Civil Causes; whereas in other Courts it is oftner termed an *Enquest*. In the *Grand Assizes*, there are usually many *Juries*, because there are many Causes, both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tried; whereof one is called *The Grand Jury*, or *Great Enquest*, and the rest *Petit Juries*. The *Grand Jury* consists ordinarily of twenty four grave and substantial Gentlemen, chosen indifferently out of the whole County by the Sheriff, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they do either approve, by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or disallow by writing *Ignoramus*: Such as they approve, or *find*, as they term it, if they touch Life and Death, are farther referred to another *Jury*, because the Case is of Importance; but others of less Moment, in Trespasses or for Misdemeanors, are, upon their Allowance, without more ado,

ado fined by the Bench: And presently upon the Allowance of this Bill by the *Grand Enquest*, a Man is said to be *indicted*; such as they disallow are delivered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled. The *Petit Jury* in Criminal Causes consists of twelve Men at least, and being impanelled, do bring in their Verdict, either *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*: Whereupon the Prisoner, if he be found Guilty, is said to be *convict*, and accordingly receives his Judgment and Condemnation, or otherwise he is acquitted. Those that pass upon Civil Causes real, are so many as can conveniently be had of the same Hundred where the Land or Tenement in Question lies; or four at the least: And they upon due Examination of the Matter, bring in their Verdict, either for the Demandant or Tenant. According to which, Judgment passeth afterwards in the Court where the Cause first began.

Justice signifies him that is deputed by the King to administer Justice, and do Right by way of Judgment. The Reason why he is called *Justice* and not *Judge*, is, 1. Because in ancient Time the *Latin* Word for him was *Justicia*, and not *Justiciarius*. 2. Because they have their Authority by Deputation, as Delegates to the King, and therefore cannot depute others in their Stead; the Justice of the Forest only excepted, who hath that Special Liberty given him by the Statute.

Justices of Assize. See *Assize*.

Justice (Chief) of the King's Bench, hath the Title of *Lord* whilst he enjoys his Office, and is called *Chief*, because he is the Chief of his three Associates, who are called only *Justices of the Bench*. His Office is specially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, such as concern Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity and Peace of the King, as Treasons, Felonies, &c. He also, with his Associates, hears all personal Actions incident to his Jurisdiction. *Vide Court of King's Bench*.

Justice (Chief) of the Common Pleas hath also the Title of *Lord*, who with his Assistants do hear and determine all Causes at the Common Law, that is, all Civil Causes, as well Personal as Real, between common Persons;

wherefore it was called *The Court of COMMON Pleas*, in distinction from the Pleas of the Crown, or the King's Pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only.

Justices in Eyre were in ancient Time sent with Commission into divers Counties, to hear such Causes specially as were termed the Pleas of the Crown; and that, for the Ease of the Subject, who must else have been hurried to the Courts at *Westminster*, according to their several Jurisdictions, if the Cause were too high for the County-Court.

Justice of the Forest is also a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining all Offences within the Forest committed against the Vert and Venison: Of these there are two, whereof one hath Jurisdiction over all the Forests on this side the River *Trent*, and the other over all beyond. The Court where this Justice sits is called, *The Justice Seat of the Forest*, held once every three Years. He is also called *Justice in Eyre of the Forest*, and is the only Justice, that may appoint a Deputy by Stat 32 Hen. 8. c. 25.

Justices of the Peace are those who are appointed by the King's Commission, to attend the Peace of the County where they dwell; and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called Justices of the *Quorum*; from these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. M. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them. The Office and Authority of them is various and of many Kinds, too long to be here recited.

K.

KE E P E R of the Great Seal is a Lord by his Office, being stiled *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England*, and is of the King's Privy-Council, through whose Hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants

Grants of the King under the Great Seal. Without which Seal, many of those Grants and Commissions, as to divers Particulars, are of no Force in the Law; the King's Great Seal being, as the publick Faith of the Kingdom, in the high Esteem and Reputation justly belonging and attributed thereto. The Lord Keeper hath the same Place, Authority, Preheminence, Jurisdiction, Execution of Laws, &c. as the Lord Chancellor of *England* hath. He is made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by his Majesty's delivering the Great Seal into his Custody, and by his taking the proper Oath.

Keeper of the Privy Seal is also a Lord by his Office, through whose Hands pass all Charters, signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal, and several Things which do not pass the Great Seal at all. He is also of the King's Privy Council, and was anciently called *Clerk of the Privy Seal*.

Keeper of the Forest is also called Chief Warden of the Forest, and hath the principal Government of all Things, and the Check of all Officers thereto belonging: And the Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre* of the Forest, when it pleaseth him to keep his Justice Seat, sends out his General Summons to him forty Days before, to warn all Under-Officers to appear before him at a Day assigned in the Summons.

Keeper of the Spiritualities is he that exerciseth the Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Diocess, during the Vacancy of the See; the Appointment of whom, by the Canon Law, belongs to the Dean and Chapter. But with us in *England*, to the Archbishop of the Province by Prescription. See *Guardian of the Spiritualities*.

Kings at Arms are three in Number, being the Chief of the Heralds: The first and Principal of which is called *Garter*, instituted and created by King *Henry* the Fifth, his Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities and to marshal the Funerals of the Nobility. The second is called *Clarencieux*, ordained by *Edward* the Fourth, who attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence*, by the Death of *George* his Brother, whom he beheaded for aspiring to the Crown, made the Herald, which properly

ly belonged to that Dukedom, a King at Arms, and called him *Clarentius* in *Latin*, or *Clarentieux* in *French*. His proper Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of the inferior Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, &c. throughout the Realm, on the Southside of *Trent*. The Third is called *Norroy* (*quasi North-Roy*) whose Office is the same on the *North* Side of *Trent*, as the other on the *South*, as is intimated by his Name, signifying the *Northern* King, or King at Arms of the *North* Parts.

King's Bench, (See *Court of King's Bench*) is one of the four Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, the Judges whereof are the Sovereign *Justices of Oyer and Terminer*, *Goal-Delivery* and of *Eyre*, and the Sovereign *Coroners* of the Land. The *Jurisdiction* of this Court is *General*, and extends over all *England*. It hath *Jurisdiction* in *Criminal* and *Civil* Causes, and accordingly is divided into a *Crown-side* and a *Plea-side*.

The *Crown-side* originally takes Cognizance of all Treasons, Felonies, Misdemeanors; and of all Causes prosecuted by way of Indictment, Inquisition, or Information. Into this Office Indictments from all inferior Courts and Orders of Sessions may be removed by *Certiorari*. Inquisitions of *Felo's de se*, and of Murder by Misadventure are certified hither of Course.

The *Plea-side* of this Court hath Cognizance in all Pleas by Bill, for Debt, Detinue, Covenant, Account, and of all Actions of the Case; and all other Personal Actions, Ejectments, &c. against any Person supposed to be in the Custody of the Marshal; as every one sued here is supposed to be. This Court only may regularly examine all and all manner of Errors, in Fact and in Law, of all Judges and Justices, in their Judgments. Processes, and Proceedings in Courts of Record; not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal, and Mixt, (the Court of Exchequer only excepted.) Also this Court may Bail any Person whatsoever, restore Freemen unjustly *Disfranchised*, repeal the *Patent* of the King by *Scire facias*, &c.

Knight Batchelor is an Order of very great Antiquity and Honour all over *Europe*. It signifies one who for his Vertue and Martial Prowess is by the King, exalted
above

above the Rank of Gentlemen to a higher Account or step of Dignity; which therefore is not Hereditary, but dieth with the Person: Yet their Heirs enjoy some Privileges and Honour thereby, being Esquires. The Ceremony of making them, is at present only thus, The Person who is to receive that Honour, kneeling down before the King, his Majesty strikes him gently over the Shoulder with a drawn Sword, and saith these Words to him in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, that is, *Be thou a Knight in the Name of God*.

Knights Baneret. See *Baneret*. *John Coupeland*, (for his valiant Service against the *Scots*) had the Honour of *Baneret* conferred on him and his Heirs for ever by Patent, 29 *Edw.* 3.

Knights of the Bath, were so called from their Bathing the Night before their Creation; they have Precedence between Baronets and Knights Batchelors. See *Bath*.

Knights of the Garter are an Order of Knights created by *Edward* the Third, who after he had obtained many notable Victories, for furnishing this most noble Order, made Choice in his own Realm, and all Christendom, of twenty-five the most excellent and renowned Persons for Vertue and Honour, himself and his Successors Kings of *England*, were ordained to be the Sovereigns, and the rest, Fellows and Companions of this Order. The Officers belonging to it are, The Prelate of the Garter, who is the Bishop of *Winchester* for the Time being; the Chancellor of the Garter, who is the Bishop of *Salisbury* for the Time being; the Register, who is Dean of *Windfor*; the Principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, whose chief Function is to manage the Solemnities at their Feasts and Installations: Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, who is always the Usher of the Black-Rod. This most noble Order is a College or Corporation, having a Great Seal belonging to it.

Knight Marshal is an Officer of the King's House, having Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transgression within the King's House, or Verge thereof; as also of Contracts made within the same House, whereto one of the House is a Party.

Knight

Knights of the Shire, are two Knights or Gentlemen of worth, chosen by the Freeholders of every County in *England*, that can dispend 40 s. a Year, who are to consult in Parliament in Behalf of the Commons of *England*, touching the publick Affairs of the Realm. These were formerly of necessity to be really Knights, but at present Custom admits Esquires to be chosen to this Office. Their Qualifications, are, They must each have 600 l. *per Annum*, they are to be Men born in the County for which they serve, &c.

L.

Letters Patent are Writings sealed with the Great Seal of *England*, whereby a Person is enabled to do or enjoy that which otherwise of himself he could not.

Lieutenant of a County, is commonly one of the Principal Peers of the Kingdom, created by his Majesty to command the *Standing Militia*, or *Trained Bands* of each County, with Power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (in Case of any Invasion or Rebellion) and employ the Men so armed within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, for the Security and Safeguard of the King and Kingdom. He hath Power to commissionate a Deputy with the same Power, &c.

Lieutenant of the Tower is the next in Command under the Constable; and is by Vertue of his Office to be in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*; his Office is (in the Absence of the Constable) to do and execute every Thing which the Constable, if-present, might do. See *Constable of the Tower*.

Lord is a Word of Honour with us, and used diversely, 1. To all the Peers of the Realm. 2. To all the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses, and to the eldest Son of an Earl. 3. To Persons Honourable by their Office, as
Lord

Lord Chief Justice, &c. 4. To an inferior Person that hath Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor.

M.

Marques is a Title of Honour belonging to the Nobility of *England*, next before an Earl, and next after a Duke. A Marques is created by the Cincture of a Sword, a Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and delivery of a Charter or Patent into his Hand. The Titles attributed to him are, *The most Noble and Potent Prince, The Right Honourable, &c.* His Mantle is double Ermin'd, having three Doublings and an half: The Distinction whereby he is known in his Atchievements is, the Coronet, which hath Pearls and Strawberry Leaves of equal Heighth intermixed round.

Marshal of England. See Earl Marshal.

Marshal of the King's House. His Office is to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and Suits between those of the King's House and others within the Verge thereof, and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

Master of the Ceremonies. See Ceremonies.

Masters of the Chancery are Assistants in that Court to the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, and Master of the Rolls. They are twelve in Number (the Master of the Rolls being accounted one and the Chief) whereof some sit in Court every Day throughout each Term, and have referred to them, at the Lord Chancellor's or Master of the Rolls's Discretion, the Interlocutory Reports, for stating Accompts, computing Damages, and the like. They administer Oaths, and take Acknowledgments of Deeds and Recognizances.

Master of the Faculties is an Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Dispensations, &c.

Master

Master of the Horse is he that hath the Rule and Charge over the King's Stables, and all Footmen, Grooms, Farriers, Sadlers, and other Trades working for the same; he is an Officer of high Account, and is commonly some prime Nobleman.

Master of the Household surveys the Accompts of his Majesty's House, and is one of the Judges of the Green Cloth.

Master of the Jewel House is an Officer in the King's Household, of great Credit, having Charge of all Plate remaining in the *Tower of London*, and of all Chains and Jewels not fixed to any Garment.

Master of the Ordnance is a great Officer within the *Tower*, to whose Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed. He hath also a Superintendency and Jurisdiction over all his Majesty's Engineers employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom.

Master of the Rolls is an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, in the High Court of Chancery, and in his Absence heareth Causes there, and gives Orders. He hath the bestowing the Office of the Six Clerks, and Clerks of the Petty-Bag, Examiners of the Court, and the Clerks of the Chapel. He hath the keeping of the Rolls and Records of the said Court.

Master of the Wardrobe has the Charge and Custody of all former Kings and Queens ancient Robes, remaining in the *Tower*; and all Hangings, Beddings, &c. for the King's Houses. He has also the Charge and Delivery out of all Velvet and Scarlet allowed for Liveries, &c.

Master Gunner of England is one of the subordinate Officers belonging to the *Tower*, holding his Place by Patent from the King. He is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath; which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery to any but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of his Majesty's Gunner's, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Mayor

Mayor is the Chief Magistrate of a City or Corporate Town, although in some Corporations a Bailiff is the Chief Officer. The Mayors of the Cities of *London* and *York* are Lords by their Office.

Mint is the Place where the King's Coin is formed, which now is, and long hath been in the *Tower of London*. The Officers belonging to the same are, 1. The Warden of the *Mint*, who receives the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths and others, to pay them for it, and oversee all the rest. 2. The Master and Worker, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is melted, receives it again from them. 3. The Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to oversee the Officers, and comptroll them if the Money be not as it ought to be. 4. The Assay-Master, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be made according to the Standard. 5. The Auditors, who make up the Accompts, &c. 6. The Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered, after it is delivered to the Melter; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof. There belong also to the *Mint* divers other Officers, as Weigher, Teller, Engineer, Graver, &c.

N.

Navy-Office is the Place where the whole Business concerning the King's Navy-Royal is managed under the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, by the following Principal Officers, viz. Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor, Clerk of the Acts, and five Commissioners, *Vide Yards*.

Nobility. The *Nobility* or *Peers* of the Realm comprehend all Dignities in this Realm above a Baronet. All the *Nobility* are *Barons* or *Peers*. They are called *Barons* by reason of a Barony or Lordship held by some Service in Chief of the King; not that every one that

H

has

has a Barony is a Lord of Parliament; for he must moreover be called by Writ to Parliament. They are called *Peers*, (*Pares*), because in all publick Affairs they are *equal* as to their Votes in Parliament; though there is a difference of Degrees in respect of their Dignities. One may have a Title of *Nobility* and Dignity by *Creation*, *Descent*, or by *Prescription*.

Essex, *quasi* North-Roy, (the Northern King) the Third of the three Kings at Arms, whose Office lies on the North side of the *Trent*, as *Clarentieux* on the South. See *King at Arms*.

O.

OFFICERS of the Crown. Next to the King and Princes of the Blood, are reckoned the great Officers of the Crown, *viz.* 1. The Lord High Steward of *England*. 2. The Lord High Chancellor. 3. The Lord High Treasurer. 4. The Lord President of the King's Council. 5. The Lord Privy Seal. 6. The Lord Great Chamberlain. 7. The Lord High Constable. 8. The Earl Marshal; and 9. The Lord High Admiral of *England*. All of whom see in their proper Places.

Office of *Ordinance* is kept within the *Tower* of *London*, and is of great Account and Importance; as being the only standing and Grand Magazine of the principal Prerogatives, Habiliments, Utenfils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, ordering and disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as of those at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere. It is under the Government in Chief of the Master of the Ordinance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity. The principal Officers belonging thereto are, 1. The Master of the Ordinance, of whom mention hath been already made in the

the Title, *Master*. 2. Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, who receives all Orders, &c. from the Master, and sees them executed; he is also to give Orders for the discharging the Great Ordnance, upon Coronation and other Festival Days; and to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for Motion upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

3. The Surveyor, who is to survey all his Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper; to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work, and to see that all Provisions received be good and serviceable, &c.

4. The Clerk of the Ordnance, who is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office, as likewise all Patents and Grants; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations and Contracts for his Majesty's Service; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done or Provisions received; as also to keep Journals of the Receipts and Returns of all his Majesty's Stores, &c.

5. The Keeper of the Stores, who takes into his Charge and Custody all the Ordnance, Munitions and Stores, and to give Security for the safe keeping thereof; to receive no Provisions before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; nor to issue any Stores of any Kind, without the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance; to look that all the Storehouses be well repaired and accommodated, &c.

6. The Clerk of the Deliveries, who draws up all Orders for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatsoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of his Majesty's Magazines; to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of the said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportion delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

7. The Treasurer or Paymaster, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office runs, as well for Payment of Sallaries as Debentures; and no Money is to be by him, allowed to any Person,

son, without an Order for such Money to be paid under the Master's Hand.

Official signifies him whom the Archdeacon substitutes for the executing his Jurisdiction. In the Canon Law, it is he to whom any Bishop does generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction; and in this Sense one in every Diocess is *Officialis Principalis*, whom our Statutes and Laws call Chancellor; the rest, if there be more, are by the Canon Law called *Officiales Foranei*, but by us Commissaries.

Ordinary is he that has Jurisdiction in his own Right, and not by Deputation; and this Name is only applied to a Bishop, or any other that hath an Original Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical. But lately, Chancellors, Commissaries, Archdeacons, &c. are stiled *Ordinaries*.

Overseers of the Poor are publick Officers created by the Statute of 43 *Eliz. chap. 2.* to provide for the Poor of every Parish, and are nominated yearly by two Justices of the Peace, (one *Quorum*) in *Easter Week*, or within a Month after. They must be Housholders, and are sometimes two, three, or four in Number, according to the Largeness of the Parish.

P.

30 **Secret-Office**, is an ancient Office within *White-hall*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State and Council, all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad; and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the two principal Secretaries of State, which are from Time to Time transmitted into this Office, where they remain disposed in way of a Library.

Parce-Maker is an Officer in the *Exchequer*, that makes the *Parcels* of the Escheators Accounts, wherein the Escheators charge themselves with every Thing they have

have levied for the King's Use, since they came in Office, and deliver the same to one of the Auditors of the Court, to make up the Escheators Account therewith.

Parliament. The High Court of Parliament is the chief Assembly and Council of *Great Britain*, composed of the three Estates of the Kingdom, the King, Lords, and Commons, who meet together for debating Matters that concern the Commonwealth. This Assembly represents the Body Politick of *Great Britain*, and consequently is the highest, and of greatest Power of all others, having Sovereign Authority in making, correcting, confirming, expounding and repealing Laws. And in all Causes which may concern either the Safety and Welfare of the whole Nation, or any private Person, of what Rank or Quality soever. It is summoned to meet and consult about the said Affairs, by his Majesty's Writ, as often as Occasion serves. This general Assembly consists of the upper and lower House, to wit, the Lords and Commons, and the two Places of their Meeting are usually at *Westminster*, not far distant one from the other. In the Upper, or House of Lords, the King hath a Chair of State to sit in; and the Nobles take their Places according to the Dignity of the Offices they enjoy under the Government, or according to their Precedencies by Honour. In the Lower, or House of Commons (which may be called the Grand Enquest of the Nation) sit the Knights and Burgesses, elected by all the Corporate Towns in the Kingdom; so that this House is said to represent the whole Body of the Nation, and contains above 500 Persons in Number. The Lords and Commons in their respective Houses have Power of Judicature, and so have both Houses together. Every Member hath a judicial Place, and cannot be a Witness. The *House of Lords* compose a *distinct Court* for many Purposes: They may Try Causes of Life and Death; take a Recognizance; and before them, the Proceedings upon an Appeal from the Courts of Equity, or upon *Writs of Error* to reverse Judgments in the *King's-Bench*, may be examined. All their Decrees are as Judgments, and if they Err, the Parliament only hath a Power to reverse them. The *House of Commons* also compose a *distinct Court* for several Purposes,

Purposes, as, To examine Elections, to expel their own Members; To commit them or others to Prison, &c. When those Things for which the Parliament was summoned, are brought to a Conclusion, then the King doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue or Dissolve the same according to his Royal Pleasure.

Parson is a Rector of a Church Parochial, and is called *Persona Ecclesie*, because he taketh upon him the *Person* of the Church, and is seized in Right of his Church; that in his Person, the Church might sue for and defend her Right.

Paymaster of the Ordnance. See *Office of Ordnance*.

Peculiar is a particular Parish or Church, that hath Jurisdiction within itself, exempt from the Ordinary and Bishops Courts. The King's Chapel is a *Regal Peculiar* exempt from all Spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King himself, who is supreme Ordinary. See *Court of Peculiars*.

Pensioners. See *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*.

Pipe. See *Clerk of the Pipe*.

Post-Office General is kept in the City of London, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched not only throughout the whole Kingdom, but also over all Europe; and the Answers to the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office, in due Course, and from thence dispersed and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all expedition. The Principal Officer thereof is called, *The Post-Master-General*, and is usually granted by Commission from his Majesty to two several Persons to execute the same jointly.

Prebendary is a Member of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church.

Prerogative Court. See *Court Prerogative*.

Privy-Chamber. See *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber*.

Privy-Council, is a Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Court, of great Antiquity, wherein his Majesty, accompanied with most of the principal Noblemen of the Realm, whom his Majesty honours by admitting them
Mem-

Members thereof, consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Kingdom; and his Majesty by their Advice, may publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute or Common Law, but in Execution of them. The Members thereof are made without Patent or Grant, only by taking an Oath, and are to continue so during the King's Pleasure. It is governed by a Lord President, whose Office is granted by Letters Patents under the Great Seal *Durante Beneplacito*, and who always makes a Report to the King of the Business at the Council Table.

Privy Seal is a Seal that the King useth to such Grants or Things as pass the Great Seal: First they pass the Privy Signet, then the Privy Seal, and lastly the Great Seal of *England*. The Privy Seal is also sometimes used in Things of less Consequence, that do not at all pass the Great one. See *Keeper of the Privy Seal*.

Doctors of the Clergy are those who are chosen and appointed to appear for Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, as also for the common Clergy of every Diocese, to sit and represent them in the Convocation-House in Time of Parliament.

Prolocutor of the Convocation-House is an Officer chosen by Persons Ecclesiastical publickly assembled, by vertue of the King's Writ at every Parliament: And as there are two Houses of Convocation, so there are two *Prolocutors*, one of the *Higher House*, the other of the *Lower*. The latter of which, on the first Assembly is chosen by the Lower House and presented to the Higher, for *Prolocutor*, that is, the Person by whom they intend to deliver their Resolutions to the Higher House, and to have their own House especially ordered and governed, &c.

Prothonotary is a Chief Clerk of the Courts of *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, whereof the first hath one, the other three. He of the *King's Bench* records all Actions Civil, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office does all Criminal Causes in that Court. Those of the *Common Pleas* do enter and enroll all Manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Affizes, Judgments and Actions: They make out all

all Judicial Writs, except Writs of *Habeas Corpus* and *Disfranchis Juratores*, for which there is a particular Office: They also make out Writs of Execution, and of Seisin, Writs of Privilege for removing Causes from other inferior Courts of Record, and several others: They enter and enroll all Common Recoveries, &c.

Province is usually taken with us for the Circuit of an Archbishop's Jurisdiction, as the Province of *Canterbury*, and that of *York*.

Probost-Marshal is an Officer in his Majesty's Navy, who hath Care of the Prisoners taken at Sea. He is sometimes used for a like Purpose on Land, as to seize or arrest any within the Jurisdiction of his Place or Office.

Pursuivants at Arms are the third and lowest Degree of Heralds, being four in Number, viz 1. *Blewmantle*. 2. *Rouge-Cross*. 3. *Rouge-Dragon*. 4. *Portcullice*. The Service of these and of the Heralds, is used in Marshalling and ordering the Ceremonies to be observed at Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts, &c. of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shows, &c. Also they take Care of the Coats of Arms and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry: In short, whatsoever concerns Honour, is their Care and Study. They are Assistants to the Earl Marshal in his Court of Chivalry; and were formerly created by the King's own Hand; but at present the Earl Marshal hath a Special Commission for every Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

Purveyor signifies an Officer that provides Corn and other Victuals for his Majesty's House.

R.

Recorder is one whom the Mayor or other Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate, having Jurisdiction or a Court of Record, within their Precincts by the King's Grant, does associate unto him, for his better Direction in Matters of Justice and Proceedings

ceedings according to Law; for which Reason he ought to be well versed in the Common Law.

Wentz. See *Parson*.

Regarder is an Officer of the King's Forest, who is sworn to make the *Regard* of it, as has been used formerly; and to view and enquire of all Offences of the Forest, as well of Vert as of Venison, and of all Concealments of any Offences or Defaults of the Foresters, and all other Officers of the Forest, concerning the Execution of their Offices, &c.

Regius Professor. King *Henry* the Eighth founded five Lectures in each University, viz. of *Divinity*, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Law*, and *Physick*; the Readers of which Lectures are called in the University Statutes *Regii Professores*.

Remembrancers of the *Exchequer* are three Officers; one called, *His Majesty's Remembrancer*; the second, *The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*; and the other, *The Remembrancer of the First-Fruits*. 1. *His Majesty's Remembrancer* enters in his Office all Recognizances taken before the Barons of the *Exchequer* for any of the King's Debts, for Appearances, or observing of Orders; he takes all Bonds for the King's Debts, for Appearance or observing Orders, and maketh Process upon them, for the Breach of them. He issues out Process against the Collectors of the Customs, Subsidies, Excise and other publick Payments for their Accompts: All Informations upon Penal Statutes are entred in his Office; and all Matters upon *English* Bills in the *Exchequer-Chamber* remain in his Office; wherein he hath delivered all manner of Indentures, Fines and other Evidences, that concern the assuring or passing any Lands to or from the Crown. 2. *The Treasurer's Remembrancer* makes Process against all Sheriffs, Escheators, Receivers and Bailiffs for their Accompts: He makes Process of *Fieri Facias* and Extent, for any Debt due to the King, either in the Pipe, or with the Auditors; he makes out Process for all such Revenues as is due to the King by reason of his Tenures. All Estreats of Fines, Issues and Amerciaments, imposed in any Courts at *Westminster*, or at the Assizes or Sessions, are certified into his Office, and

are by him delivered to the Clerk of the Estreats to make out Process upon them. There are also brought into his Office all the Accompts of Customers, Comptrollers, and other Accomptants, to make Entry thereof on Record.

3. *The Remembrancer of the First-Fruits* takes all Compositions and Bonds for First-Fruits and Tenths, and issues out Process against all such as pay not the same.

Ridings are the Names of the Parts or Divisions of *Yorkshire*, viz. *East Riding*, *West Riding*, and *North Riding*.

Riding Clerk is one of the six Clerks in *Chancery*, who, in his Turn, for one Year, keeps the Comptrolment Books of all Grants that pass the Great Seal that Year.

Rolls, or Office of the *Rolls*, in *Chancery-Lane*, anciently called, *Domus Conversorum*, was an House appointed by King *Henry the Third*, for such *Jews*, as were converted to the Christian Faith: But King *Edward the Third*, in the Fifty first Year of his Reign, expulsiug them for their Wickedness, deputed the Place for the Custody of the *Rolls* and Records of the *Chancery*; the Master whereof is the second Person in that Court; and in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, sits as Judge, being commonly called, *The Master of the Rolls*. Which see.

Royal Society is a Corporation of ingenuous and learned Gentlemen, intended to encrease Knowledge, and discover Truth, in Natural, Mathematical, and Mechanical Things, such as may conduce to the greater Benefit of humane Life, by composing a faithful History of Nature and Art; whence may be raised such a Body of Philosophy as shall give a good Account of the Effects of Nature.

S. Sealer.

S.

Scaler is an Officer in the Court of *Chancery*, who is appointed by the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, to seal the Writs and Instruments there made in his Presence.

Secretaries of State are two in Number, whose Employments are of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, attending upon the King every Day as occasion requires, to present unto his Majesty the Petitions and humble Requests of the Subjects, and to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesty's Answers and Directions. As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations, which have Intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into two Grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Dispatches from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province: But as to Matters of Domestick Concern they do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them. They are Privy Counsellors by Vertue of their Offices, and a Council is seldom or ever held without the Presence of one of them at the least. They are styled *Principal Secretaries of State*.

Serjeant is diversely used and applied to sundry Offices and Callings; First, A Serjeant at Law is the highest Degree in that Profession, as a Doctor is in the Civil Law: As to these, as Men best learned and experienced, one Court is severd for them only to plead in, which is that of the *Common Pleas*; but they are not there so limited exclusively, but may likewise plead in other Courts: From among these one or more are commonly chosen, in respect of his great Learning, to plead for the King in all his Causes, especially those of Treason, whence they are called, *The King's Serjeants at Law*.

The next is a *Serjeant at Arms*, whose Office is to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors or Persons of Condition, to attend the Lord High Steward of *England* sitting in Judgment upon any Traitor, and such like. Their Number is not to exceed thirty: Two of whom, by the King's Allowance, attend on the two Houses of Parliament, whose Office in the House of Commons is, The keeping of the Doors, and the Execution of such Commands (especially touching the Apprehension of any Offender) as that House shall enjoin him. Another of them attends on the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, in the Court of *Chancery*; and one on the Lord Treasurer of *England*: One upon the Lord Mayor of *London* upon extraordinary Solemnities, &c. Another sort of *Serjeants* are Chief Officers who execute several Functions or Offices within the King's Household.

Sewers. Commissioners of Sewers are such, as by Authority under the Great Seal, see Drains and Ditches well kept and maintained in the Marsh and Fen Countries, for the better Conveyance of Water into the Sea, and preserving the Grass upon the Land, for Food of Cattle.

Sheriff. Every Year in *Michaelmas* Term, the King nominates in every County a High Sheriff, who is usually a Gentleman Inhabitant of that Shire, to rule and govern it. His Office is, 1. To gather the Common Monies of the King in his County, by collecting and bringing into the Exchequer all Fines imposed. 2. To be attending on the Judges, at the Time of the Assizes, and to execute their Commands. 3. To assemble and impanel the 12 Jury Men, who in Causes do enquire of the Fact, and make Relation thereof to the Judges. 4. To see condemned Persons executed; and 5thly, To execute the King's Mandates to him directed, out of any of his Majesty's Courts at *Westminster-Hall*, or elsewhere.

Signet is one of the King's Seals, and is used in sealing his private Letters, and all such Grants as pass his Majesty's Hands by Bill, as signed; which Seal is always in the Custody of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: And there are four Clerks that attend them.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to enroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in that Court.

Solicitor signifies a Man employed to follow and take Care of Suits depending in any of the Courts of Law or Equity; formerly allowed only to the Nobility, whose menial Servants they were.

Speaker of the Parliament is an Officer in that High Court, who is as it were the Common Mouth of the rest, of which there are two, one termed the Lord Speaker of the House of Peers, who is most commonly the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for the Time being; the other (being a Member of the House of Commons) is called, The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Steward of England, was the first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors. His Title was, *Lord High Steward of England*, and was anciently the highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit no longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject. It was once the Inheritance of the Earls of *Leicester*, till forfeited to King *Henry the Third* by *Simon de Mountfort*: Since which Time he hath been created only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a Coronation, or at the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm in Case of Treason or such like, which then ended, his Commission expires.

Steward of his Majesty's Household, is the Chief Officer for the Civil Government of the King's Court, called also in King *Henry the Eighth's* Time, *Master of the Household*; but since the Beginning of Queen *Mary's* Reign, he hath been called, *Lord Steward of the Household*. To him is committed the State of the King's House, to be ordered and guided according to his Discretion: He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of the Royal Chapel, Chamber, Stable, &c. He by Vertue of his Office, judgeth of all Treasons, Murthers, Felonies and other Enormities

Enormities committed within the Verge of the King's Court; (which extends every way twelve Miles, only *London* is by Charter exempted.) At the Beginning of Parliaments he attends the King's Person, and administers the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to the several Members of the House of Commons, and at the Ends of Parliaments, he adjudgeth the Parliamentary Expences, &c. He is a White-Staff Officer, carrying always in the King's Presence a White Staff, which at other Times is carried by a Footman bare-headed. The Staff is taken for a Commission, which, at the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for his Body, he breaketh, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

Suffragan is a Titular Bishop, ordained to assist the Bishop of the Diocese in his Spiritual Function: Sir *Edward Coke* calls him a Bishop's Vicegerent.

Surveyor of the Navy. His Office is to know the State of all Stores, and see their Wants supplied, to estimate the Values of Repairs, &c. to state and audit the Accompts, &c.

T.

TREASURER is an Officer in the *Exchequer*, whereof there are four, whose Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and to give the Clerk of the Pell a Bill to charge him therewith. They also pay to all Persons any Money payable by the King, by Warrant from the Auditor of the Receipt, and make up Weekly and Yearly Books, both of their Receipts and Payments, which they deliver to the Lord Treasurer.

Tidemen are certain Officers belonging to the Custom-House, and are appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Custom of the Freight be paid; and they are so called, because they go aboard the Ships at their Arrival in the Mouth of the *Thames*, and come up with the Tide.

Tipstaff is an Officer belonging to the Warden of the *Fleet*, who attends the King's Courts with a painted Staff, for the taking into Custody such Persons, as are committed by those Courts, and to attend such Prisoners, as go at large by Licence.

Treasurer of England. The Lord High Treasurer of *England* is accounted the third great Officer of the Crown, created by his Majesty's delivering unto him a White Staff. He is a Lord by his Office, under whose Government is all the Prince's Wealth in the *Exchequer*, as also the Check of all Officers any way employed in collecting the Imposts, Tributes, and other Revenues of the Crown. This Office is now usually executed by a certain Number of Commissioners.

Treasurer of the King's Household, in the Absence of the Lord Steward of the Household, hath Power, with the Comptroller and other Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth, together with the Steward of the *Marshallsea*, without Commission, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, Murder, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

Treasurer of the Navy, receives out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and pays all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the Principal Officers of the Navy.

Trinity-house is a kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, who have Power by the King's Charter, to take Knowledge of those that destroy Sea-Marks, and to redress their Doings, as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of diverse other Things belonging to Navigation and the Seas.

V.

Werderoz is a judicial Officer of the King's Forest, chosen by the King's Writ, in the full County of the same Shire, within the Forest where he dwells, and is sworn to maintain and keep the Assizes of the

the Forest, and to view, receive and enroll the Attachments and Presentments of all Manner of Trespasses of Vert and Venison in the Forest.

Merge is used for the Compass of the King's Court, which bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the King's Household, and of the Coroner of the King's House, and that seems to have been twelve Miles every way from thence. *N. B.* The City of London is exempted there from by Charter.

Vice-Chamberlain is a Great Officer at Court next under the Lord Chamberlain, and in his Absence hath the Command and Controlment of all Officers whatsoever, belonging to that Part of his Majesty's Household, which is called the *Chamber*, or above Stairs.

Viscount is a Degree of Nobility next under an Earl, and above a Baron. He is created by Patent, and his Title is, *Right Honourable and truly Noble*. His Mantle hath two Doublings and an half of plain white Fur; his Coronet is adorned with an uncertain Number of Pearls, close to the Chaplet.

Universities are properly Incorporations under one Government, of many publick Schools, ordained for the Study of Divinity, Law, Physick, Philosophy, and the liberal Arts. In *England* we have but two, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, each of which for Magnificence and richly endowed Colleges and Halls, with large Privileges, are not to be parallel'd in *Europe*.

Under-Chamberlain of the Exchequer is an Officer there that cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk of the Tallies, and reads the same, that the Clerk of the Pell, and the Comptrollers thereof may see their Entries be true; he also makes Searches for all Records in the Treasury, and hath the Custody of the *Domesday-Book*. There are two Officers there of this Name.

W.

Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the Fleet Prison, is a very considerable Officer, taking Care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from the Courts of *Chancery* and the *Exchequer*, for Contempt of the King or his Laws; to his Custody are also committed such as will not pay their Debts, &c.

Ward is a Portion of the City of *London*, committed to the Special Charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen of the said City.

Water-Bailiff is an Officer belonging to the City of *London*, who hath the Supervision and search of Fish brought thither, and the gathering the Toll arising from the River *Thames*. He also attends on the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and hath the principal Care of Marshalling the Guests at his Table, and doth arrest Men for Debt, or other personal or criminal Matters upon the said River, by Warrant from his Superiors.

Writer of the Tallies is an Officer of the *Exchequer*, being Clerk to the Auditor of the Receipt, who writes upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tellers Bills.

Y.

YARDS. There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy Six Great Yards, viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Sheerness*, and *Plymouth*, where his Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Graving Places, &c. for the building, repairing, and cleaning of the said Ships, for which Purpose there are lodged great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials: There are also convenient Storehouses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of all Sorts of Stores needful for the Royal Navy.

K

Peomen

Yeomen of the Guard. In the first Room of his Majesty's Palace above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard* of his Majesty's Body; whereof there were wont to be Two hundred and fifty of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary. There are at present one hundred *Yeomen* in daily waiting, and fifty more not in waiting; and as any one of the Hundred shall die, his Place is to be filled up by one of the Fifty. They wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, as well before as behind: Also they wear round broad-crown'd Caps of black Velvet, adorned with Ribbands. Their Office is to wait upon the King's Person in his standing Houses, forty by Day, and twenty to watch by Night; to wait on the King abroad by Land or Water.

York. The Archbishoprick thereof is a Province containing all the North Part of *England*, beyond *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*, its own proper Diocess contains *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*. It was founded about the Year of our Lord 652, by *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, in Favour of *Paulinus*, the first Apostle in the Northern Parts of this Land. It is valued in the King's Books at 1000 *l.* a Year. The Archbishop of *York* is the next Person in the Church of *England* to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and takes Place of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and all the great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; he hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*. He is stiled *Primate of England and Metropolitan*, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and *Sodor and Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many Things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop. He enjoys several of the Prerogatives and Privileges, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* enjoys within his own Province.

F I N I S.



